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NEWSLETTER



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JANUARY 1998

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NEWSLETTER

The Nebraska NEWSLETTER is the non profit publication of the Nebraska Numismatic Association. Articles are solely the views of the authors. Your questions, suggestions and articles or advertising are avidly solicited.

N.N.A. Editor: Steven C. Drake

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THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

"Nobody ever left footprints in the sands of time by wearing loafers."

Presidents Message . . .

Hope everyone had a nice holiday season and is ready to start a new year out with a "bang". I know most of the coin clubs in the state are planning shows his winter and spring and I encourage everyone to attend as many as possible.

The Newsletter is much larger this time. That fact is we have lots of great articles to publish and since it will be over an ounce anyway (32c each to mail) we're making it as close to 2 ounces (52c each to mail) as possible. I hope you enjoy all the articles in this issue and it spurs you on to write and submit some of your own for publication.

As you may or may not know, Omaha's Mayor Daub has decided that the extra money they earned from the sale of some of the Bryan Reed Collection should now be used for some needed public projects in town. (Please note the reprinted article from *The Omaha World Herald* in this issue of *The Newsletter*). This would all be well and good except that previously, when the city council approved the sale of part of the collection to pay for renovation of the Western Heritage Museum, they stipulated that any monies over and above the targeted amount needed for these renovations would be used for the care and display of the remaining items in the collection. These politicians seem to have very short memories. I believe they should be held accountable for their actions and should stick to the original ordinance that applies this extra money from the sale of part of the collection to the care of the remaining collection. If you agree with me on this matter please write to the members of the Omaha City Council and Mayor Daub like I am and let them know that the money should be used exclusively for the Bryan Reed Collection. Not for other projects in Omaha that have nothing to do with the collection. The mailing addresses for the Mayor and City Council members are:

Mayor Hal Daub
1819 Farnam Street Rm 300
Omaha, Nebraska 68183

Districts 1 through 7 Council Members
1819 Farnam Street Rm LC-1
Omaha, Nebraska 68183

Please write and let them know how you feel. The collection was given to the people of Omaha and its care should and can be taken care of in perpetuity by using this money for that expressed purpose.

Yours in Numismatics,



Don Hespe

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Daub Wants Reed Coins' Proceeds for Tourism

BY JENNIFER DUKES LEE
WORLD-HERALD STAFF WRITER

About \$2.56 million that is supposed to be used for the upkeep of the Byron Reed coin and manuscript collection is being considered by Mayor Daub for a package of downtown Omaha tourism projects.

Daub's proposed use of the money will be unveiled in January or February, he said this week. The city's contribution should inspire others to contribute millions more, Daub said.

But two obstacles stand in the mayor's way: a city ordinance and City Councilman Paul Koneck.

"I want the city to stick to its word," Koneck said.

The city's word, Koneck said, is to put the \$2.56 million back into the Byron Reed collection, part of which was sold in an auction last year to raise money for renovations at the Western Heritage Museum.

Council members, who have been lobbied by the mayor, say Daub's plan possibly includes funding for the Omaha Botanical Gardens and a proposed trolley along 10th Street. The mayor wouldn't say if they are part of the package he is considering.

Reed, an Omaha real estate developer and city official, became one of the country's foremost collectors in the 19th century. He accumulated more than 16,000 coins, medals, bills, books and manuscripts, which were willed to the City of Omaha upon his death in 1891.

When the City Council passed an ordinance permitting the auction, it tacked on an amendment that restricted the use of additional money

from the sale. The ordinance was designed to ensure that the city would spend the extra money on the upkeep of the collection.

As promised, \$3 million of the proceeds was used toward the \$22 million renovation and expansion of the Western Heritage Museum, where the Reed collection is kept.

The remaining \$2.56 million has remained untouched for more than a year. According to the ordinance, the money is to be placed in a permanent endowment for the remainder of the collection.

Daub has another plan for most of the money, though he emphasized that the collection would not be abandoned.

The package, he said, consists of numerous projects. It also would promote the Western Heritage Museum, he said. Part of the \$2.56 million would be used for preservation of the Reed collection. Daub said, though he wouldn't say how much.

Primarily, he said, the \$2.56 million would serve as "seed money" to encourage the private sector to contribute to a number of unnamed downtown Omaha projects.

"What we will attempt to propose is a very coordinated, positive, multifaceted initiative that will leverage the \$2.5 million into the potential of a \$50 million impact on our city's downtown area and riverfront area," Daub said.

Daub will have to persuade a majority of council members to rescind their earlier restriction and move forward with his package of projects.

At least two, Subby Anzaldo and Cliff Herd, are signaling strong support.

Anzaldo said the remainder of the

Byron Reed collection would not suffer if the city used some of the \$2.56 million for other projects. He said he supported using some money for upgrading and developing the 75-acre Botanical Gardens at Fifth and Cedar Streets.

Herd said he would probably support a change in the ordinance so the city could divert money toward worthwhile causes other than the museum.

"The mayor is looking hard to find available funds to pay for the projects without going to the taxpayers and asking them to shell out more money," Herd said.

Koneck is not pleased.

He said the council reluctantly agreed to the auction in the first place. The council's one consolation, he said, was that extra proceeds would be used for upkeep of the collection.

The ordinance was aimed at protecting the interests of the collection, Koneck said. The council wanted to make sure sale proceeds weren't used toward any "frivolous projects like a trolley," he said.

Daub, a coin and stamp collector, said the city has no intention of selling off any more of the collection.

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MARCH 8 - Lincoln Coin Club Annual Show. Park Center Rec Center, 2608 Park Blvd, Lincoln, NE.

APRIL 18-19 - NEBRASKA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION 43rd Annual Convention, hosted by the Platte Valley Coin Club, Camino Inn, North Platte.

MAY 3 - Fremont Coin Club 39th Annual Show, City Auditorium, Fremont, NE.

DEC 12-13 - Omaha Coin Club 39th Annual Show, Holiday Inn, Ford Hall, I-80 & 72nd St, Omaha, NE.

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“Bourse Floor Jargon”

By Bill Fivaz, NLG

“I just got this rip from a fish and sent it to slab city, figuring it was a 4-shot-5, but it came back in a body bag as AT.”

Say what?!! If you’ve spent time of the bourse floor at a major convention and overheard some of the “numisjargon” flowing between dealers, you’ve probably thought that you’d just landed in a foreign country or that the floor was a rife with extra-terrestrials from the planet Newp.

Actually, what the guy was saying was: “I just bought this under-priced (or undergraded) coin from someone who really didn’t know what he was doing, and sent it to (one of the grading services) as I felt it was at least a MS-64 and maybe a MS-65; it came back without a grade as they felt the toning on the piece was artificial.”

Now, I’m really not a dealer, and some of the descriptions below might not be 100% accurate, but they’re close enough to give you an idea of what dealers are saying to each other when they converse in this cryptic and neo-galactic language. I thought it might be fun to list a few and offer what I believe is a close translation. Here we go:

“AT” - Artificial Toning. Color on a coin that is **not** natural, but rather applied (usually) by a chemical process to make the coin appear more attractive (and therefore, worth more).

“Blast” - a coin that exhibits extraordinary luster.

“Blazer” - similar to “blast”, but not quite as impressive.

“Blue Sheet” the “sight unseen” market price listing. Generally the prices on the “Blue Sheet” are a bit lower than the “Gray Sheet”, as they represent prices most dealers would pay for and encapsulated coin without seeing it.

“Body Bag” - a coin returned from a third party grading service **without a grade** because of a problem on the coin (“AT”, cleaned, severe damage, etc.). It arrives back in a soft plastic “flip” (the “body bag”) with the reason for rejection on it.

“Buried” - the mistake of buying a coin for more than you can readily sell it for.

“Cherrypick” - the art of using one’s knowledge to purchase a seemingly “normal” coin, but which has something different about it that makes it

worth for money, for the price of the regular coin. It may be a doubled die, repunched mintmark or other die variety that was overlooked by the owner.

“Coin Doctor” - anyone who alters the surface of a coin to enhance its appearance to fetch a higher price (by “thumbing”, artificial toning, whizzing, etc.)

“CCE” - a weekly publication listing the market report for PCGS and NGC certified coins. It covers the high sight-unseen, sight-seen Bid and Ask prices which have appeared on the numismatic teletype network.

“Crackout” - an encapsulated coin that is thought by the owner to be of a higher grade than is on the holder. It is “cracked out” and resubmitted, hopefully to get a higher grade.

“DMPL” - “Deep Mirror Prooflike”. a coin, usually a Morgan Dollar, which has deeply reflective surfaces on both the obverse and reverse. Commonly referred to as a “dimple”.

“Fish” - a buyer or seller who is unaware of the true market value of a coin, and buys or sells it at a price not commensurate with its worth.

“Fresh Material” - coins or items that have not been on the numismatic market for many years.

“Flip” - a 2”x 2” pliable plastic holder for a coin.

“Flip A Coin” - selling a coin immediately after purchasing it, hopefully for a quick profit.

“Godzilla” - an extremely attractive (“killer”) coin.

“Gray Sheet” - a weekly publication listing Bid and Ask prices for “sight-seen” numismatic items.

“Hammer Price” - the price at which the winning bidder gets the auction lot upon which he was bidding.

“Juice” - the commission paid on a coin. The usual “juice” on a coin bought at a major auction is 10% over the hammer price.

“Junk UNC” - a mint state coin, but worth only the bullion value. An uncirculated 1964-D Washington Quarter could be considered “Junk UNC”. Also a very low grade (MS-60) uncirculated coin.

“Leave Money on the Table” - mistakenly selling something for a good deal less than its actual value.

“Lock 3” - a coin that would easily garner a MS-63 grade from a grading service.

“Made” Coin - the most recent grade on an encapsulated coin that has been submitted to a grading service more than once.

“Melt” - a coin worth only bullion value.

“NEWPS” - new purchases.

“Pop” - “POPulation Report”. These are periodic publications issued by the various grading services. They indicate the number of coins that have been given a certain grade for each date and mintmark submitted, but the figures are generally considered less than reliable due to resubmissions of the same coin which skews the total.

“P.Q.” - “Premium Quality”. When a certified coin is felt to be at the upper end of the grade on the holder, it may be called by the owner a “P.Q.” piece for the grade.

“Playing the Game” - resubmitting a coin to one or more grading services several times, hoping it will come back with the (higher) grade you feel it is.

“Rip” - buying a higher grade coin at a lower (grade) price, or purchasing a coin at a **very** attractive price.

“Roadrunner” - a dealer who works the shows and does not have a table. Sometimes also referred to as a “road warrior”.

“Score” - consummating a big profit deal. Also referred to as a “hit”.

“Sheet At” - what does that coin “sheet at”? What is the price on the Gray or Blue sheet?

“Slab” - common parlance for an encapsulated coin from one of the grading services.

“Slab City” - any one of the third party grading services.

“Thumbing” - the deceptive practice of trying to “mute” an abrasion on a coin (a light scuff mark on the cheek of a Morgan Dollar, for

example), by getting a bit of oil from the corner of ones nose on the thumb and carefully rubbing it in the affected area on the coin. This has a tendency to reduce the "shiney" appearance and possibly hide the distracting mark.

"Trap" Coin" - a coin that is priced at top dollar for the grade but barely (or does not) meet that grade. The buyer may get "trapped" as he could have difficulty selling the piece.

"3, 4, 5" - shorthand for "MS-63, MS-64, MS-65".

"Vest Pocket Dealer" - usually a smaller dealer who has no table at a show and/or does not own a coin shop.

"White Coin" - a coin with no toning whatsoever on it, and with the original "white" luster.

"Worked" - generally referring to a coin that has been submitted to another grading service in the hope of attaining a higher grade.

Now, the next time you hear someone say: **"I flipped a Godzilla white 5 dimple newp to a roadrunner yesterday"**, you'll know just what he means . . . won't you?!



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Krause Publications is the publisher of such numismatic magazines and newspapers as *Coins* magazine, *Numismatic News*, *World Coin News*, and *Bank Note Reporter*.

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premium with any new or renewed subscription to one of the Krause numismatic publications listed above.

Without a subscription, the 1998 Krause Publications Coin & Paper Money Calendar can be purchased for \$8.95 plus \$2 shipping. Wisconsin residents, please add 5.5-percent sales tax. Write Coin Calendar, Krause Publications, 700 E. State St., Iola, WI 54990-0001. Credit card customers can order toll free: (800) 258-0929.

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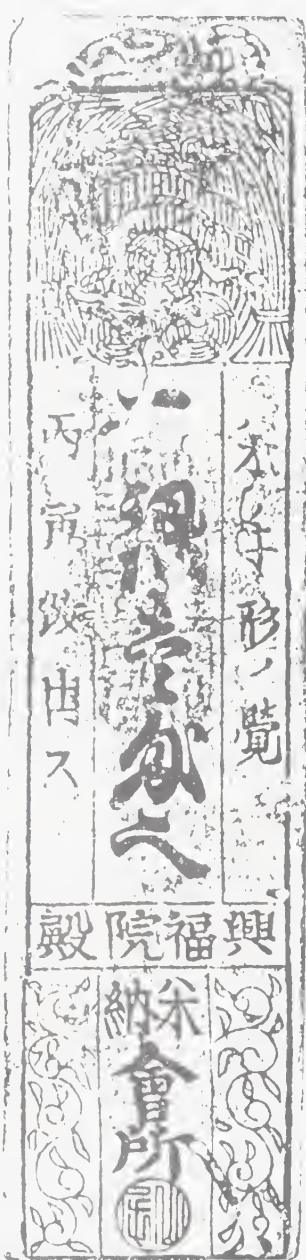
By LJ Lis

Most Americans are familiar with the various 19th Century bank issued currencies that circulated because of the lack of a US federal banking system. These "Obsolete" currencies were very ornate, and in some cases representative of the regions that they were issued in. In Japan, prior to the restoration of the Emperor and his court as the national government, the country was run by a supreme military leader or "Shogun". The Shogonate had no interest in establishing a national banking/monetary system, being content to allow the circulation of Chinese cash coins, and local issued currencies or Han-satsu. The pre-Meiji Han-satsu were not banknotes but promissory notes that 'promised' an ability for conversion into species at some later date.

Han-satsu (literally stamped notes) were typically rectangular in dimension, with calligraphy and designs on both fronts and back. The designs were finely drawn and could consist of drums, rice bowls, turtles, and other important cultural images. They were issued by stable local institutions such as clans, money changers, merchants, pawnbrokers, village cooperatives, temples, etc. using the MONNE currency systems. In this system one MONNE was equal to (approximately) 3.75 grams of silver, with one KANME equal to 1000 MONNE. Since these notes were readily convertible to species they were accepted throughout the country.

After the restoration of the emperor, the central government attempted to create a national monetary system, with the eventual redemption, cancellation and destruction of these local currencies. Since the national government did not initially possess its own independent resources, the Cabinet notes, or Dajokan-satsu, were not initially convertible into species. Thus the Han-satsu circulated alongside the government issued notes, which typically were traded at a discount relative to the Han-satsu. After the introduction of the rin/sen based monetary system in 1870, many circulating Han-satsu pieces were overprinted with a new denomination based on this system.

Since the Han-satsu were actively destroyed in order to insure the acceptance of the new central government backed currency system, relatively few examples exist. In addition, most Han-satsu are found heavily worn and/or canceled when they can be located. The overprinted han-satsu are even rarer since only a smaller number of less worn notes were overprinted, and they were eventually canceled and/or destroyed after the central government issued currency began to circulate freely and without discount after becoming backed by species obtained through taxation.



The note on the left hand side has a value of 1 Monne and is Kafukuin-den (a Temple) in Yamato Province. The design element at the top is some rice bales. The note on the right hand side has a value of 1 Monne and is from Oshi-han in Musashi Province. The top design element is a drum and the bottom is a turtle.

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Coinage Of The Venetian Balkan Colonies

By LJ Lis

The city of Venice consists of about 120 islands separated by canals in the Adriatic Sea off the coast of northeast Italy. It was originally settled in the 5th Century CE by refugees fleeing the onslaught of various barbarians invading Italy after the collapse of the western Roman Empire. Its isolation and the difficulty in getting there made it an ideal haven for those seeking safety from a land attack. The city's closeness to the sea made its economy dependent on fishing and trade, while its isolation made it also safe from sea attack. Venice's development as a state was enhanced by an early establishment of a trading relationship with the Byzantine Empire, and its own development of shipbuilding expertise.

The establishment of a successful trading center and the aggressiveness of the traders spurred Venice into developing a fleet to protect its merchants' cargoes, and to begin to open markets by force if necessary. These efforts, also, would provide a challenge to others attempting to develop a competing major trading center. Thus Venice's history became a series of wars, conflicts, natural disasters, and plagues. At its height in the 15th Century, it controlled Crete, Cyprus, a number of Ionian Islands, the Dalmation Coast, the Albanian coast and Morea, and was consulted by other major European and Middle Eastern Powers. At times it controlled parts of a number of cities in the Crusader States and Constantinople as part of its trade mission.

Unfortunately, Venice's success would result in other states becoming envious of its wealth and power. Over the centuries various alliances between European countries, the Byzantine Empire, and various Islamic states formed to attempt to secure some of Venice's wealth and/or possessions. The fall of Venice as a power was a result of its loss of naval supremacy, and its concern with Italian and European threats. Eventually, it would be unable to protect its trade or its possessions without the assistance of whatever allies it could muster. By the end of the 17th Century, Venice was reduced to the status of a weak partner with few possessions other than those along the Dalmation and Albanian coasts and off-shore islands. The Treaty of Campoformio signed in 1797 by various European powers resulted in the Dogado of Venice and its possession including Istria, Dalmatia, and the provinces of Bergamo and Brescia becoming part of Austria, and the Ionian Islands becoming a possession of France.

The following heavy copper coins were issued by Venice for use in its colonies during the 17th and 18th Centuries before losing its sovereignty in 1797:

ARMATA AND MOREA - Coinage for Venetian military, island and coastal holdings along the Albania and Greek Adriatic shorelines before 1718

I (Soldo): Obv.-Lion of St. Mark surrounded by S.MARC.VEN (*I* in exergue). Rev.-ARMATA ET MOREA

II (Soldi) or Gasetta: Similar but *II* in exergue.

CANDIA - For Venetian controlled Crete

(Doge Joann Cornaro I 1625-1629).

(INSCRIPTIONS IN GREEK)

15 Tornesi: Obv.-Lion of St. Mark surrounded by legend

SANCTUS MARCUS (*I* in exergue)

Rev. - Value surrounded by title og Doge

30 Tornesi: Similar but *II* in exergue

60 Tornesi: Similar but *III* in exergue

CANDIA - For Venetian controlled Crete (1629-1669)

(Soldino): Obv. - Lion of St. Mark (T 4 in exergue)

Rev.-SOL DINO

2+(Soldino): Obv.-Lion of St. Mark (T IO in exergue)

Rev.-SOL DINI 2+ in ornate border

I(Soldo): Obv.-Lion of St. Mark surrounded by SANCT MARC
VEN (*I* in exergue)

Rev.- CANDIA (Mintmaster's initials in exergue)

II(Soldi) or Gazetta: Similar but *II* in exergue

CORFU, CEPHALONIA AND CORDU - Ionian Islands controlled by Venice during the 17th and 18th centuries.

I (Soldo): Obv.-Lion of St. Mark surrounded by S.MARC.VEN
(*I* in exergue)

Rev.-CORFU, CEFA ZAN, or CORF ZANTE GEF

II(Soldi) or Gazetta: Similar but OBV¹ *II* in exergue

REV - CORFU CEFAL ZANTE

DALMATIA AND ALBANIA - Coinage for Venetian holdings along the Dalmatian and Albania shorelines from 1626-1797.

I (Soldo): Obv.-Lion of St. Mark surrounded by SAN MARC
VEN (*I* in exergue)

Rev.-DALMA ET ALBAN

II(Soldi) or Gazetta: Similar but *II* in exergue

a. >6.5grams (1626-1710)

b. <6.5grams (1710-1797)

ISOLE AND ARMATA - Coinage for Venetian military, island and coastal holdings along the Albania and Greek Adriatic Shoreline after 1718.

I (Soldo): Obv.-Lion of St. Mark surrounded by S.MARC.VEN
(*I* in exergue)

Rev.-ISOLE ET ARMATA

II(Soldi) or Gazetta: Similar but *II* in exergue

I have had an opportunity to examine two circulated examples of the above coins (Dalmatia and Albania 2 Soldi, and Isole and Armata

2 Soldi). The planchets tend to be cruder than those used by other European countries during the same time period, with no evidence of a collar being used during the striking. The obverses tended to wear more than the reverses, with the lion of St. Mark more worn than the encircling legend. Thus, the lion of St. Mark must have been in higher relief than the accompanying lettering. Many varieties have been indicated by Eklund for each of the coins, probably because of their long period of issue.

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The Roman-Gallic

By LJ Lis

The disintegration of the central authority within the Roman Empire during the 3rd Century CE, resulted in the election of various Soldier-Emperors by their troops with no consultation or even acceptance by the Roman Senate and populace. Since most of these Emperors spent their time defending the empire in the outlying regions, their loyalty would, of necessity, be to their troops who would be in a position to indicate their displeasure by murdering the Emperor that they initially proclaimed and supported. To the populace, no Emperor would be in a position to reduce their tax burden, or provide additional freedom thereby resulting to their apathy to this process.

When the declared Emperor could not defeat the other claimants to the throne then they would be termed Usurpers and relegated to the footnotes (or worse) of histories influenced directly or indirectly by those who achieved victory over their rivals. Eventually, over 43 different Usurpers have been identified by the coinage they issued, and which remained behind.

One of the longest lasting and most successful of the Usurpers was Postumus (Marcus Cassianus Latinus Postumus, 259-268) who set about to create a new empire within the Roman Empire. Postumus was appointed Commander of the Rhine Legions by Valerian (253-60), who also left his son Gallienus (253-68) as Governor of the Western Provinces. In ca. 259 Postumus was declared Emperor by his troops, probably as a result of a dispute or perceived threat by Gallienus. In the course of the rebellion Gallienus' son Saloninus II was killed by order of Postumus. In spite of this motivation for a personal vendetta, Gallienus never mustered his full force to mount a successful attack on Postumus, even after becoming sole Emperor with the capture of Valerian by the Persians.

Postumus eventually ruled Gaul, Britain and Spain while defending his empire, as well as the Roman Empire from the Germanic tribes along the Rhine, invasions mounted by Gallienus, and rebellions by various potential usurpers of his rule. All along his coinage retained the general themes used on contemporaneous Roman coinage. At no time did he seek to link his rule to that of Gallienus through his coinage or a proclamation of his status as co-emperor. Klawans/Bressett indicate that the latter two years of his reign Postumus was co-emperor with Victorinus (Marcus Piavvoni Victorinus, 265-270), although Sear does not list any coin that indicates this fact. Postumus was killed by his troops after they had destroyed the Usurper Laelianus (Ulpinus

Empire Of Postumus

Conclius Laslianus) in Mainz but were forbidden the right to sack the city.

After Postumus' death, Victorinus became Emperor, only after a rival claimant (Marcus Aurelius Marius) was killed by his troops. Although Marius is purported to have held power for only one day, coinage was issued thus indicating that either he had been another Usurper, or that he had actually held power for a longer period. During Victorinus' reign, the Romano-Gallic Empire would begin to unravel. Both Spain seceded from the Empire, and there was a major rebellion in Gaul. It is unknown if this was due to his personal unpopularity and/or the ascension of first Claudius II Gothicus (Marcus Aurelius Claudius, 268-270), and then Aurelian (Lucius Domitius Aurelianus, 270-275) to the position of Roman Emperor. In either case, Victorinus was assassinated in Cologne by some of his officers. Victorinus' coinage again contained only the standard themes of his time. However, the decline in the fortunes of the Romano-Gallic Empire was clear due to the dependence on a primarily copper based coinage system.

Tetricus I (Claudius Pius Esuvius Tetricus), the Roman Governor of Aquitaine, was picked by Victoria, the mother of Victorinus, to be the next Romano-Gallic Emperor. In spite of his selection, the empire further declined after the secession of Britain, and an invasion by Aurelian. There is some coin evidence that during his reign Tetricus elevated his son Tetricus II (Claudius Pius Esuvius) to Caesar and perhaps even co-Emperor. After Tetricus II was defeated in battle by Aurelian, Tetricus I abdicated thereby causing Aurelian to spare his son's life. Tetricus I's surrender also resulted in his being appointed Roman Senator and a government official. Both father and son were allowed to live out their lives.

This is an interesting sub-series within the larger Roman Empire coin series. Examples of coins from the Romano-Gallic Emperors are readily available, although condition may be a problem.

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Japanese Military Currency For Hong Kong

By LJ Lis

With the return of Hong Kong to China, Hong Kong numismatics has become of interest to a vast number of speculator/collectors. Part of its desirability is the possibility that it may eventually lose its independent coinage and currency systems. One aspect of Hong Kong's numismatic heritage seems to have been lost in the frenzy to obtain its coins and currency, namely the military occupation currency issued by Japan during World War II for use in China. Although initially supplied with the intention of having it circulate within all of China, the use of Chinese Puppet Banks resulted in its being used almost exclusively in Hong Kong.

The issuance of currency for use in countries it conquered in World War II was part of Japan's plan for a Pan-Asiatic Empire. The Japanese Military Occupation notes were not part of the Japanese Invasion Money Series that most Americans are familiar with, since China, even though controlled in some parts and manipulated by European powers, was not a European colony. Hong Kong was a trade concession made by the Chinese to the British, in the same manner that sections of Shanghai were controlled by Foreign powers. These regions were considered part of China, rather than a part of a European colonial empire and treated by the conquering Japanese governmental and military administrations as such. Thus Japanese Military Currency, originally issued from 1938-40 for Japanese controlled Manchukuo, rather than another JIM series, was used in Hong Kong after it was conquered at the end of 1941. It should be noted that these issues are erroneously listed under China in the Standard Catalog of Paper Money, and often found in dealer Junk Boxes with other well worn Chinese notes.

There were four series of Japanese Military money issued during WW II. The first series involved overprinting previously issued 1, 5, 10 and 100 Yen Bank of Japan (Nippon Ginko) notes (P-27, 39-41). The overprint was red and covered the usual calligraphy indicating the source as the Bank of Japan as well as providing 4 character large calligraphy denoting that the note was a "Military Service Issued Note" and seven character small calligraphy indicating that it was sponsored by the "Japanese Imperial Government" or eleven character small calligraphy indicating that it was a "Japanese Imperial Government Military Note" (M22,24,26,28).

The second series involved the use of the portraits and scenes

of the above Bank of Japan notes with printed overprinting involving a circular seal and the calligraphy for "Military Note". Two types of 100 yen notes and one type each of 1, 5, and 10 yen notes were printed with these modifications (M-23,25,27,29-30). The 1,5,10 and 50 sen, and 1,5 and 10 yen notes of the third (M-8,10,12,14,16,18,20) and fourth (M-7,9,11,13,15,17,19) series and the 100 yen of the fourth series (M-21) used original designs involving dragons, phoenixes and the Onagadori cockerel. The only difference in these two series was whether an eleven or seven, respectively, small calligraphy line was used.



Figure 1: As issued and overprinted Bank of Japan notes (Series 1).



Figure 2: Two examples of Series 4 notes.

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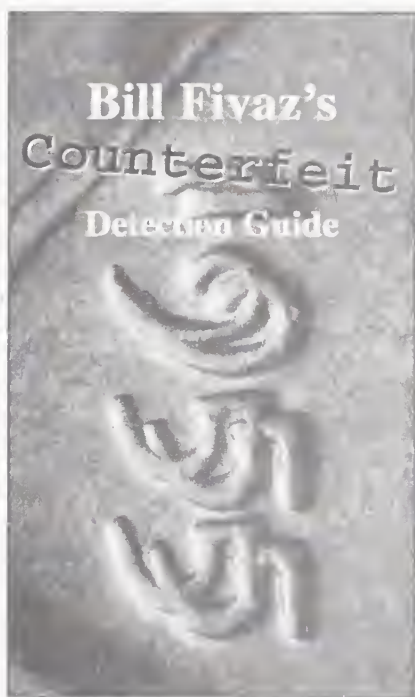
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Club News . . .

FREMONT - The Fremont Coin Club has issued two Special Wooden Nickels to mark the clubs 39th Annual Coin Chow scheduled May 4th at the Fremont City Auditorium. The wooden nickels are 20c each or two for 35c plus SASE. Write to: Fremont Coin Club, 1722 E 19th St., Fremont, NE 68025.

GRAND ISLAND - The Grand Island Coin Club sponsors the first 1998 coin show in the state. The club has its 30th Annual Coin Show scheduled for January 3 & 4.

LINCOLN - The Lincoln Coin Club held its annual Christmas meeting at Lee's Restaurant December 11th. There was plenty of good will, conversation, fun, door prizes and a Barber Shop Quartet ended the evening with some fine music.

NEBRASKA TOKEN COLLECTORS CLUB - The NTCC held meetings in November and December at the Cattle National Bank in Seward. In November, a tour of the bank was given. Several coin scales are located in the bank. The club is going to hold meetings in Seward and Fremont. The Seward meetings will be held the second Sunday of the month at 2:00 p.m. in January and the third Sunday in March. The Fremont meetings will be held the second Saturday, 7:00 p.m. at the Nebraska Softball Building, February and April.

OMAHA - The Omaha Coin Club held its annual holiday meeting on December 19th. Members brought holiday sweets to share with each other.

NORTH PLATE - The Platte Valley Coin Club is busy preparing for this years Nebraska Numismatic Association Convention and Show. It is time to prepare your exhibits for the convention.

WAHOO - The Wahoo Coin Club held its Christmas Banquet December 13th. A "White Elephant" auction was held to raise funds for the Young Numismatist Program of the club.

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Letter To The Editor . . .

October 29, 1997

Dear Steve Drake,

I just recently read an article about the Kingdom of Hawaii. It was in the *Coin World*/November 3, 1997 issue. I was quite interested and would like to know if I could please have a copy of the article you mentioned. It's an article shared by L J. Lis in the October issue of the *Nebraska Numismatic Association Newsletter*. I've enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope for you. Thanks so much!

Sincerely,
Kimberlee Hart
Honolulu, Hawaii

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State Wide Meeting Nights

FREMONT - The Fremont Coin Club, 3rd Saturday, The Evangelical Free Church Social Hall, 20th & Lincoln, 7:30 p.m.

FREMONT/SEWARD - Nebraska Token Collectors Club, 2nd weekend. Write to PO Box 1003, Omaha, NE 68101 for location and time.

GRAND ISLAND — Grand Island Coin Club, 1st Monday, Blue Flame Room, Gas Company

LINCOLN — Lincoln Coin Club, 2nd Thursday, ISCO Building, 531 Westgate Blvd., 7:30 p.m.

NORTH PLATTE — Platte Valley Coin Club, 3rd Tuesday, Community Room, Gas Company

OMAHA — Omaha Coin Club, 3rd Friday, New Cassel Retirement Center's Auditorium, 900 North 90th Street, 7:30 p.m.

OMAHA — SAC/Midwest Coin Club, 1st Tuesday, Denny's Restaurant, 8727 Maple Street, 7:00 p.m.

SCOTTSBLUFF — Oregon Trail Coin Club, 2nd Wednesday, McDonald's Offices, 511 West 27th, 7:30 p.m.

WAHOO—Wahoo Coin Club, 1st Saturday, Saunders County Historical Museum, 240 North Walnut, rear door, 8:00 p.m.

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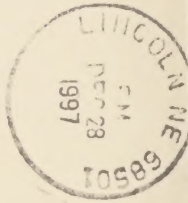
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